Easton Argus.

Thursday, July 16, 1863.

"Constitutional Union & Liberty according to American Law."

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

George W. Woodward,

Of Luzerne.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Walter B. Lowrie,

Of Allegheny.

TRIP TO GETTYSBURG.

In the early part of last week we left home on a visit to Gettysburg and the scenes of the recent terrible conflict between the Federal and Confederate armies, under Meade and Lee. At Harrisburg we found hundreds of people assembled from Northampton and the adjoining counties, discussing the chances and the best mode of getting through. The Northern Central road was not in running order, and no trains were to be had at Harrisburg for love or money. The alternatives were presented of going by rail to Carlisle and footing it from there, 25 miles to Gettysburg, of going to Columbia, walk 12 miles to York (also about 25 miles distant from Gettysburg,) and run the risk there of securing private conveyances, or going to Philadelphia and Baltimore and thence to Gettysburg via Hanover Junction. At Baltimore passes were required from the Provost Marshal, Col. Fish, as no person is allowed to leave that city in any direction without a passport. We secured this without going upon our knees to Col. Fish, whose government of the city of Baltimore is the most tyrannical that ever oppressed a free people. Impudent soldiers greet the traveller at every street corner, hotel and depot. Austria or Russia itself have never been disgraced by a more odious tyranny. It is shameful. We avoided the officials through other and better influences and reached Hanover Junction, 25 miles from Gettysburg, in safety, about 6 o'clock in the evening, with the prospect of remaining there all night and sleeping on the soft side of a plank, there being but two houses at the Junction.

In the course of an hour, however, a small locomotive was seen coming up the road from Baltimore. This proved to be a train of about 200 contraband negroes, who were ordered on from Washington to Gettysburg to assist in the burial of the dead. At least 500 persons, one fifth of whom were ladies, were in waiting to reach Gettysburg, and although many of them did not fancy the idea of making their way in the hold with the contraband Sambo the limited accommodations afforded by the cattle cars in which they were journeying. Before leaving the junction a number of platform cars were added to the train, and the ladies were stowed away upon these. We were only ten hours in reaching Gettysburg, five of which were spent at the pleasant looking little town of Hanover, for no earthly reason, that we could discover, than that the conductor was "waiting for orders."

During the night three clergymen made their appearance in the car in which we had found lodging, and which contained about fifty contrabands, stating that if the colored brethern had no objections they proposed holding a prayer meeting for their benefit. The darkies assented, although one of them near us suggested quietly that "de gospel was very good, but as he had nuffin to eat since he left Washington, he would rather have something to eat first." The man of the Gospel, however, proceeded, read several chapters from the Bible, prayed and addressed the poor, unfortunate colored people for half an hour or more, in a very appropriate and sensible manner. He then asked them if one of the colored brethren could pray. This was responded to by an aged negro, who prayed with a fervency and zeal that surprised all the white inhabitants of the car. He seemed to have a fine flow of language and acquitted himself very well. The exercises were interspersed with singing hymns in negro style and several more prayers by some of the colored men and the second Clergyman, all of which was appropriate and in good taste. We all thought the services were ended, when a third clergyman, one of the Beecher stripe, introduced himself and said he would make a few remarks to his "colored brethren." The nasal twang of this speaker betrayed him to be a down-east abolitionist, and what better than an abolition speech could be expected from such a source? The following is a specimen of his remarks:—

"You are now, my beloved colored friends, free from the galling yoke of slavery, which God, in his providence, is now removing from the land. You have escaped from your cruel masters, (how did he know their masters were "cruel"?) and are now free men. You are as free as I am, and as free as all the rest of us, and are at liberty to go where you please. You will never be returned to slavery. Your good friend, the President, gives you employment and pays you for your labor. The President is a good man—he loves your race, and wants you all to be free. You should be willing to labor and fight for the freedom of your brothers and wives, sisters and children who are still suffering the horrible chains of slavery, that they too may be free. And when this infamous institution disappears from the face of the land, we will build up a new Union, based on the principles of universal freedom, and with the glorious gospel of Christ for its cornerstone."

It is with this kind of stuff the poor contrabands are entertained by these Yankee agitators, who are selected as fit persons for chaplains in the army. It is such teachers as this that are sent to enlighten the unfortunate beings who have been thrown into our hands by the fate of war. One half starved fellow afterwards assured me that he had nothing to eat since leaving Washington the previous morning, and thought a little good meat and corn bread along with the gospel would not be "bad to take."

We finally reached Gettysburg, and found the town uncomfortably crowded with people. Of the scenes that we witnessed here we do not know how to speak. God spare us from ever being called on to look upon the like again. Gettysburg and the country around is one vast hospital. The Pennsylvania College, Seminary, Churches, School Houses, Court-House, Post office, even the private buildings, were filled with wounded soldiers. For miles around the farm houses and barns, the fields and woods filled with tents, contain their thousands of the victims of this unnatural strife. The first point of interest to which all the visitors seemed to direct their steps was the cemetery, quite near the town, where some of the fiercest fighting took place. The cemetery is ruined. Monuments bordering on the costly have been broken, the iron fences around the graves destroyed, and the whole place looks black, desolate and sad.

The battle field for miles around is covered with rifles, bayonets, blankets, cartridge boxes, clothing, &c., and thousands of dollars' worth of it were carried off by those visiting the scenes of the conflict.

All over the field there are newly made graves. There are long rows of them, parallel to each other, where the Federal soldiers lie. Where the carnage was great, a trench received the remains of all they were thrown in indiscriminately, without burial service or coffin. The clothes they wore when killed are their shrouds, and the burial parties, or if not they, the fiends who always prowl about after a battle robbed the dead men's pockets before they buried them. Nearly every dead soldier's pockets were turned inside out and rifled of their contents.

By the side of a house on the Emmitsburg road is the grave of the Confederate General Barksdale. It is a plain mound, with rough pine head and foot boards.—At his head, written with a lead pencil, is the following inscription:

"Brig. Gen. Barksdale, McLaw's Division, Longstreet's corps, died July 3d. Wound in left breast, left leg broken.—Eight years a Representative in Congress.

At the foot, written in the same hand, is:

"Gen. Barksdale, C. S. A."

At the Confederate general's feet, and almost touching him, it lies so close, is the grave of a slain Federal officer. The head-board tells us it is Captain Foster, of the 148th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. At the Captains feet is the grave of N. M. Wilson, a sergeant of the 11th Massachusetts. There they lie, New England, Pennsylvania and the South, two of them bitter enemies during life, but sleeping their last sleep together on the soil of the other's native State.

All over the battle-field dead horses were still to be seen by the hundred, filling the air with the most offensive smells and although nearly a week had elapsed since the battles were fought, when we visited the field, a number of dead rebels were still unburied. Just back of the Cemetery, in a meadow, stands a small frame house around which some furious fighting took place. The house is riddled with bullets. Just outside lay a dead confederate soldier, his body fast decomposing, and in a trench close by lay the bodies of twenty eight rebel officers, all of whom had been laid there by their friends, covered over with their blankets, and head-boards put up, when they were probably driven from the position and had no time to cover them up. Our own people had not yet found time to do what they left undone. Upon the site of the Cemetery Hill battle, where the First and Second Corps fought so gallantly, the Eleventh not doing so well, besides other evidences raging, we counted over forty horses lying dead from the effect of the shot and shell which had there been so fearfully raining. Scarcely a house or barn in the immediate neighborhood of these battle-fields but are in some way injured, while many are totally destroyed, being set on fire by shells.

In Gettysburg itself many of the houses had shells and solid cannon balls to pass entirely through them, and in the immediate vicinity of the Cemetery the fences, trees, posts, porches and shutters of the buildings are riddled with bullets. The citizens of the town say that during the occupancy of their place by the rebels they had no fault to find with their deportment. The officers especially, were gentlemanly in their intercourse with the people and private property was not disturbed.

Our loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Certainly not under 15,000. We have no positive evidence that the rebel loss was any greater. Our wounded are removed to Baltimore as fast as they can be transported. Full one thousand came down in the train on the top of which we had the pleasure of riding 70 miles in company with at least one thousand others.

We also visited several of the rebel hospitals, the nearest and most comfortable of which is in the Pennsylvania College, situated in a pleasant and shady grove, a few hundred yards from the square. This beautiful building, heretofore devoted to the teaching of the principles of Peace as inculcated by our blessed Redeemer, is now appropriated to the purposes of war, and contains about five hundred wounded rebels. Those who were able to walk were enjoying the refreshing shade of the magnificent trees surrounding the College. Hundreds of visitors were going to and from the College continually, all of whom had a few words to say to the rebel wounded, who did not seem indisposed to converse freely with all who approached them in a kind spirit. We noticed some few engaged in warm political discussions with Republicans, who seemed to be so destitute of fine feeling as not to know how to treat a brave but conquered foe. The spirit of the rebels, so far as our observation extended, was unbroken and defiant. We saw and heard none who said they were "sick and tired" of the rebellion.

The following dialogue we happened to overhear between an intelligent Georgia Captain and a gentleman from Pennsylvania:

Federal.—What are you fighting for?

Rebel.—We are fighting for our constitutional rights.

Federal.—Well, did you not have your constitutional rights in the old Union?

Rebel.—We did as long as the government was administered on constitutional principles, but when abolitionism succeeded in getting the ascendancy our constitutional rights were trampled under foot.—We forbore until forbearance ceased to be a virtue and rallied to obtain our rights in the Union we determined to fight for them out of it.

Federal.—How long have you been in the service?

Rebel.—Ever since the war commenced.

Federal.—Well, are you not tired of the War?

Rebel.—No Sir.

Federal.—I should suppose a man who had been in the service as long as you have, would feel like getting out of it.

Rebel.—As a matter of course, our people are anxious for peace. So are yours. But I, for one, feel that I am right and am determined that I will fight as long as I have ammunition and weapons to fight with or an enemy to fight against.

This seemed to be the general spirit of the men, as all can testify who had any conversation with them.

The clothing of the rebel soldiers looks soiled and faded, but they are not in rags as has been represented by many. In bodily form and feature they would compare favorably with the same number taken from any section of the Union. They only need soap, scissors and a renewal of wardrobe.

The wounded of both sides bear testimony to the kind treatment they have received at the hands of the people of Gettysburg. Our own wounded are being removed to Baltimore and Philadelphia as fast as the cars can convey them. They are wounded in every conceivable manner.

On my return I had the pleasure again to pass through the bayonets at Baltimore. The immortal Gen. Schenck is ruling the monumental city rather heavily. He sent three ladies South the other day for ridiculously slight offences and his under-strappers administer oaths with a flippancy that renders the whole performance a ridiculous farce.

Terrible Riot in New York.

New York City was the scene of a terrible riot on Monday afternoon and evening, arising out of the prosecution of the draft. The people arose in their might and seized the building in which the names were being drawn, destroyed the lists, threw the wheels into the streets, made a bonfire of the papers and set fire to the building.—Two whole blocks of houses on 3rd Avenue and Broadway were destroyed, an Armory in the 2nd Avenue was attacked and destroyed. Mr. Kennedy, the Chief of Police badly beaten and some of the police killed.

The colored Orphan Asylum, a very large negro institution, was also burned down. The Bull's Head Hotel was destroyed, and two mansions in Lexington Avenue sacked. The 7th Avenue Arsenal was threatened, and an attack was made on Greeley's *Tribune* office. The lower part of the office was cleared out, when the Police interfered and saved the establishment.

A negro was hung in Clarkson street and many negroes were roughly handled. Greeley made his escape in a carriage procured by some friends. The excitement was terrible. The property destroyed by the rioters is estimated to have been worth $270,000.

The military were called out and some of them fired on the people, who in turn killed some of the soldiers, who fled in every direction. The office of the Provost Marshal of New York, a hand-some four story edifice, was burned to the ground. As night approached a heavy storm came on and comparative quiet was restored.—Whether the riot will out here remains to be seen. It is said that preparations have been made to suppress further violence. Gen. Sandford has been placed in command of the troops.

The enforcement of the draft has been *suspended* for the present, in the city of New York.

From the Army.

burg has cleared away, the public mind has settled down to the conviction that we ever estimated the importance of our victory over Lee. The rebel army is still on this side of the Potomac, according to the last information we can obtain, but Meade is after him and another fearful battle is expected.

The famous John Morgan with a rebel force of five or six thousand men has invaded Indiana and is causing great trouble along the border.

Ohio has also been entered and Cincinnati has been placed under martial law.

The Draft at Last.

The draft under the conscription act has at last commenced. In New York City it began on Monday and in Philadelphia on Tuesday. We believe Col. Yohe has received no orders as yet to start his wheel, although he is making preparations to commence. Next week, probably, will see a beginning. We do not know what is to be the quota of our County.

The President has issued no proclamation calling for men.

The Feeling in New York City.

The New York *News* gives the following statement of the feeling in New York city, in reference to the draft:—

The draft is now the only subject discussed by that class of our citizens, who are not exempt by law from its operation. On the west side of the city town, from the Battery to Fortieth street, numbers of young men congregated on the street corners yesterday, and were very lustily engaged discussing the constitutionality of the Conscription act, the majority of whom were opposed to its enforcement. An idea seems to prevail among the people, that the Federal authorities have no power under the Constitution to draft men without consulting and acting in concert with the State authorities. The citizens of the Sixteenth Ward seem to be considerably excited at the prospect of being compelled to enter the service of Mr. Lincoln, express their determination to test the Constitutionality of the act, in the Courts, and if decided unconstitutional by the proper tribunal, they will resist its execution by force if necessary.

A number of those who were drawn on Saturday, and who will be duly notified to day of the honor thus conferred, are by no means satisfied to leave their families, and don't hesitate to say that they will not report themselves at headquarters, as the law directs, on the day specified, the penalty for which neglect is that they will be considered deserters and treated as such. Rumors are rife that meetings have already been held in various parts of the city, with a view of forming an organized resistance to the federal agents in carrying out the conscription; and from the appearance of things generally, trouble seems to be brewing. In fact, from one end of the city to the other a deep-seated feeling of discontentment seems to prevail among the working classes, at the prospect of being forced from their homes and families to fight—as they express it—for the abolition of slavery, and to enrich a large army of government contractors, who will pay $300, and remain at home to take advantage of their country's necessities to fill their coffers, already overflowing with the spoils of ten years' successful plunder.

These views were openly expressed in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and other Wards yesterday, and the people seem to be in earnest in the matter. Time alone will tell what the result will be. Our reporters conversed with several parties whose names were drawn yesterday, one of whom seems satisfied to abide by his fate; they say that they will immediately have a case submitted to the courts, and if declared unconstitutional they will call upon the Governor for his protection.

Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of West Virginia, is at the White Sulpher Springs, Ohio, suffering severely from his old duel wound.

The wife of Governor Yates, of Illinois, has been presented a carriage and pair of horses, worth $3,500, by the citizens of Chicago.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Dividend.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad have declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 19th inst.

To Assessors.—The assessors of the different townships are to take a census thereof, of all the tax payers in the county, which is to be sent to Harrisburg, to be used as a basis on which to make the next Legislative apportionment, which will be made next year.

The ladies of Freemansburg and vicinity prepared and forwarded to the "Christian Commission," Philadelphia, 2 boxes and 1 barrel of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers under its care, containing among other articles, 35 muslin shirts, 10 woolen shirts, 20 pair drawers, 5 sheets, 81 handkerchief, 50 pillow cases, 6 dozen stockings, dried rusk, peaches, apples, &c. The ladies have indeed done nobly.

Loss in the 153d Regiment.

From all the sources of information at our command, we have prepared the following list of casualties in the 153d Regiment, at the recent battle of Gettysburg. On a recent visit to the scene of conflict we tried to prepare a full list of the entire loss in the Regiment, but found it impossible, for various reasons. The Regiment had left Gettysburg and no rolls were to be obtained there of the living, and the men who were killed in the first days fight, had to be abandoned on the battle-field and were buried by the rebels, so that it is not known who they were.—About 80 men were taken prisoners, paroled by the rebels and sent to the Camp at West Chester. It will be impossible to procure a full list of the killed, wounded and missing until the Regiment returns to Easton, when it can be ascertained who is among the missing. The following is a correct list as far as they have come to our knowledge:—

Co. A.

Killed.

Horace Bast.

Wounded.

Joseph Ritter, right leg.
Eugene Ritter, breast, slightly.
John King, five flesh wounds.
John Johnson.
Joseph Schwab, right shoulder.
Samuel Transue, neck, slightly.
Conrad Miller, knee.
Wm. Roth, slightly.
Jacob Smith, right shoulder.
Jacob Keller.

Missing.

Valentine Heller.
Amos Roth.

Prisoners—Paroled.

Wm. Kiefer.
Wm Mann.

Co. B.

Wounded.

Samuel Brie.
John A. Hood.
David Hoffman.

Company C.—Capt. Porter.

Capt. H. J. Porter, wounded.
Lieut. H. D. Yeager, " since dead
Joseph Worst, "
John Roth, wounded.
J. K. Hess, prisoner.
Francis Eggerd, prisoner.
Aaron Gross, prisoner.
Phaon Laury, missing.
Levi Weaver, wounded.
Daniel Weaver, missing.
Albert Kiess, wounded.
John Rothrock, wounded.
Emanuel Shaffer, wounded.
John Dougherty, "
William Changst, "
Milton Dougherty, "
Edwin Dangest, "
Theodore Weaver, badly wounded.
Peter Weist, wounded.
Wilson Worst, missing.
Philip F. Pfeiler, arm.
Samuel G. Hearns, left wrist

Co. D.

Wounded.

Tilghman Rhoad, arm.
Joseph Moser, leg.
Franklin Leh, abdomen.
Sgt. G. A. Lambach, left hand.
Francis Stoffler, left arm. "
James Langenbach, wrist.
Jeff. Bertholomew, hand, slightly.
Franklin Lay, side.
John Saidl, leg.
James Pearson, arm.
Wm. H. Siegendall, head.
Charles Miller, neck.
Charles Better, leg.
Harrison Lilly, leg.
Monroe Stalter, hand.

Paroled.

Amandus Laubach.

Missing.

Samuel Stoffler.
Corp. J. W. Betrich, paroled prisoner.
H. A. Lambach, "
Sergt. Hiplin Miltenberger. "
John Kreidler "
James Huber, "
Tilghman Troxell, "
Thomas Billard, "
Isaac Jacoby. "

Co. E.

Killed.

Sidney Breidinger.
William H. Miller.

Wounded.

Levi S. Brady, head.
Levi Walter, head.
J. S. Andress, lip.
Peter Yeager, leg.
Jacob Jacoby, head.
Samuel Smith, left arm.
John Stehr, leg.
Lewis Frauenfeller, hand.
William Miller, right leg off.
Joseph Norton, hand.
William Wirst, leg.
Tobias Bauer, hand.
Jacob Christian, arm.
First Lieut. Christ. Rehfus, finger off and shot through hat.
Edward Snyder, wounded slightly.
William Martin, leg.

Prisoners—Paroled.

Noah Dietrich.
Edward P. Hamlen.
John Newhardt.
Valentine Messinger.
George Heffelfinger.
Pierson Flord, missing.
Alexander Schug.
William Schug.
Vincent Walter.

Company F.—Capt. Stout.

Killed.

Corporal Philip R. Halpine.
Private Conrad Gregg.
" Benjamin Mann.
" William Stover.
" John Seipel, jr.
" Herman Sherer.

Wounded.

Second Sergeant Saml L. Lantz, leg.
Corporal Jeremiah Transue, leg.
" Henry F. Ziegenfuss, leg.
Private Philip Insley, foot.
" Charles Grube.
" Jacob Getter, leg.
" Josiah Hunter.
" Joel F. Hineline, leg.
" Jacob Hummell, thigh.
" Stephen H. Knecht, leg.
" Edwin F. Knecht, leg.
" John Cokes, right breast.
" William Lantz, leg.
" William Marsteller, arm.
" Stephen Hoppig, leg.
" Reuben F. Ruch, leg.
" William H. Riehl, shoulder.
" Jesse Stoys, two fingers shot off.
" Edward Shoyer, leg.
" John Trumbour, shoulder.
" William K. Zearfass.
" Levi Zeiner, arm.
" Wm. Mulhatten, arm.

Missing.

Sergeant Edward J. Kiefler.
Private Charles M. Shively.
" Reuben Transue.
" Charles Auble.

Prisoners—Paroled.

Samuel Mann.
Edward Kiefler.
Reuben Transue.
Stephen Hoppig, missing.
Henry Zerfass, "
W. K. Zerfass, "
Josiah Hunter, "

Co. G.

Wounded.

Reuben Smith, leg.
Abraham Brie, thigh.
Wm. H. Hess, leg.
Jesse Dieterich, breast.
Oscar Hilde, leg.
Jacob A. Golde, right leg.
Wm. Furlong, forehead.
S. Rasely, head, slightly.
Wm. J. Dunlar, bayonet wound.

Missing.

Elram.

Co. H.

Wounded.

Stephen Herman.
John Simons.
Solomon Lilly, right shoulder, wrist and side.
John Minster, left shoulder.
Stephen Troch, head.
Charles Groer, bayonet wound.
John Miller, leg.
Absalom Schall, head.
Reuben Miller, leg.
Jacob Steckel, shoulder.
Stephen Rice, shoulder.
Joseph Small.

Prisoners—Paroled.

Serg. Wm. Wooding.
Wm. H. Stout.
Franklin Marsh.

Co. I.

Killed.

Samuel Cross.
Aaron Christine.

Wounded.

Robert Williams, hip, slightly.
Geo. Hinniller, leg, flesh wound.
Wm. Brosh, left shoulder.
Thomas Resh.
Wm. F. Clewell.
Jeremiah Mayer, leg.
John Fritz.
Aaron Stackhouse.
Charles Frantz, back.
William Meiers, hip.
Alexander Locker, left arm.

Missing.

Stephen A. Stadler.

Prisoners—Paroled.

Thomas Sandt.
Samuel Stewart.
Jared Kocher.
William Warner.
Elon Kuns.

Co K.

Wounded.

John Rush, leg.
Philip J. Albert, hip and leg.
Reuben Miller.
Isaac Smith.
David Fulls.
Absalom Schall.
John Johnson.
Theodore Weaver.
Enos Miller.
Daniel Davidson.
Joseph Heberman.
John F. Eader.
Henry Seiple, leg.
Aaron Saidt.

Additional List.

Capt. Harrison Young, Co. H, badly wounded in mouth.
Lieut. G. W. Walton, Co. H, wounded.
Capt. John P. Bicker, Co. E, "
Capt. Joseph S. Meyers, Co. I, "
Capt. Theodore Howell, Co. D, "
Lieut. B. F. Schaum, Co. A, "
Lieut. Wm. H. Beaber, Co. D, "
Henry Miller, Co. B, killed.
Aaron J. Meyers, Co. I, killed.
Gideon E. Bayer, Co. H, killed.
Joseph Klepinger, Co. D, killed.
Reuben Moth, Co. B, killed.
William Brader, Co. B, killed.
Joseph Worst, Co. C, killed.
Benjamin Schlabach, Co. D, mortally wounded.
Wm. Heffelfing, Co. D, killed.
Morris Toenges, Co. I, left arm off.
Alonzo Weaver, Co. K, left leg off.
William Miller, Co. E, right leg off.
Reuben Hess, Co. G, left leg off.
Uriah McCracken, Co. G, killed.
Herman Andre, Co. K, wounded.
Samuel Stone, Co. B, wounded.
Richard Werner, Co. B, wounded.

The Regiment suffered severely. Col. Glatz, Captain Stout, Lieut. Houser and Lieut. Simmers, being on the sick list, and Capt. Iiles and Lieut. Col. Dachrodt on the list of wounded, were not in the action.

Hon. Asa Packer.—The Carbon *Democrat* pays the following compliment to Hon. Asa Packer, the able President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at whose instance all the employees of the Company were allowed their monthly pay during their absence in the militia service:

"No one man in the Lehigh Valley has done more toward furnishing men to defend Pennsylvania against the inroads of the rebel invaders, than our townsman, Hon. Asa Packer. Every attempt to induce men to enlist proved futile until his voice was heard, when enough men immediately enrolled their names to fill up a maximum company. Yet the "unconditional loyalists" say he is a "Copperhead," "a sympathizer with rebellion," have threatened his property with destruction, and have even published one of his sons as a "traitor" in his own town. O, shame! where is thy blush? How many men have these *loyal* devotees to Abolitionism furnished? Why have their continued efforts to induce men to volunteer proved fruitless, and their offers of bounty, the exhortations of their orators, their wheedling and cajoling been of no avail? Simply because they have no longer any influence for good or for evil, and because an outraged community have no confidence in or respect for those whose only words have been those of detraction of their neighbors, and whose only deeds have been to madly incite to riot, bloodshed and discord among their fellow-citizens."

Reception of the 153d Regt. P. V.

At a meeting of the Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the 153d Pa. Vols., held at Easton, the Chairman was directed to issue a circular to the Committee and citizens generally, setting forth the arrangements, so far as made, and the place of the reception, so over that a general understanding may be had throughout the county and in pursuance of this direction the undersigned states as follows:

The Committee adhere to the *plan of reception* as set forth in the following resolution, adopted at Bath.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of arrangements be appointed to consist of one or more from each borough and township, in this county, who shall be requested to assemble the friends of the volunteers in their respective districts and prepare sufficient provisions for the volunteers of that district, and on the day of the reception each they being together as those provisions to make up a collation for the Regiment and that they also come with carriages to take the volunteers to their respective homes."

To carry out this resolution a meeting should be held in each district, and in view of the number of men from each district, an estimate of the *kind* and *quantity* of provisions necessary for their returning friends should be made out, and so assorted that the delegation from that district will bring together a complete dinner, consisting of various meats, bread, vegetables, cakes and pies, which being prepared can on the shortest notice be cooked and brought together and deposited in the place selected for the collation by the committee on collation, of which Edward J. Fox, Esq., is chairman.

The committee on collation will have a suitable place provided for the collation and will furnish coffee, sugar, tables and table furniture. The place of reception and collation it is expected will be the bell-buildings and grounds of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute.

Appropriate committees on music, firing of cannon, display of flags and banners, and the arrangement of the positions and order of exercises, have been appointed, so that the committee and citizens of the townships will live no other duties than those indicated, excepting that they are requested to contribute their proportions of money to defray expenses and pay the same into the hands of Mr. Samuel Bullay, of Easton, who is appointed Treasurer.

It is estimated that for this last purpose the sum of Four Hundred Dollars will be required, and in making these contributions the citizens are assured that no part of the money contributed by them will be misapplied and that if any surplus remains it will be distributed among the suffering destitute sick and wounded of the Regiment.

As soon as it shall be known on what day the Regiment will arrive, which will be sent by mail and messengers throughout the county, and it is requested that parties residing this side Bigmen will start out and give notice to their neighbors so that all who desire may be present to greet the returning volunteers with such a welcome as they deserve.

PHILIP JOHNSON,
Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

Easton, July 7, 1863.

PROGRAMME

for the

Reception of the 153d Regt. P. V.

Three guns will be fired on the evening before, and three guns on the morning of the day when the Regiment will arrive.

The ringing of the Phoenix Fire Bell will be the signal for the upper wards to form.

One gun will be fired upon the arrival of the train in sight.

Chief Marshal, Maj. T. W. LYNN.

ASSISTANTS:

Gen. John Beale, Maj. V. Kilbride, | Col. Peter Ballig, Capt. S. Coleman.

Any organizations that intend to join the procession will inform the Chief Marshal, who will assign them a place in the procession.

Formation of Procession:

The line will form on North Third Street, right resting on the square.

German Band.

Committee of Arrangements.

Soldiers of 1812 in Carriages.

Orator of the day in Carriage.

Coates' Cornet Band.

Officers and Soldiers of the Present War.

153d Regiment, Penn's Vols.

Sick and Wounded of the 153d Regt. in Carriages.

Disabled Soldiers of Easton and Vicinity in Carriages.

Other Organizations and Citizens generally.

Cavalcade and Mounted Citizens.

Route of Procession:

Up Third to Ferry; down Ferry to Second; up Second to Spring Garden; up Spring Garden to Fourth; down Fourth to Ferry; down Ferry to Third; up Third to Centre Square, where the Reception Address will be delivered by the Hon. Calvin Johnson.

After which the will be marched to the place where the Collation will be served, at which Benaz Green, Esq., will preside.

During the evening the Bells will be rung, and the Cannon fired at intervals of five minutes.

The different Benevolent Societies, Fire Companies, Soldiers of 1812, and all discharged or furloughed soldiers of the present war are earnestly invited to participate in the reception. They will please report to Maj. Lynn, Chief Marshal. Carriages will be provided for those unable to walk.

THOS. W. LYNN,
GEO. ABLE,
C. E. HECHT,
JAS. L. MINGLE,
Committee on Programme.

We again remind our readers that J. A. Nunnemacher & Son's superb assortment of ready-made Boots and Shoes comprehends a splendid variety for ladies, gentlemen and children at fair prices.—Purchasers will economise money by dealing at this establishment. A varied assortment of Balmoral Boots are offered at the most moderate prices ever affixed to first class articles in this market. Ladies' Gaiters, laced, at congress, as low as 90 cents. Don't mistake the place,—Nightingale's, directly opposite the old Easton Bank. j18-6t.

Speaking of passes, Col. Yohe, our Provost Marshal, said to some gentlemen on the street on Monday that "he would like to have authority from the devil to grant passes to send some people to hell." We have no comments to make.

We know from personal observation and experience that the Christian Commission, of which Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia is Chairman, is doing a vast amount of good and deserves to be sustained and supported.

It is still very uncertain as to what time the remnant of the 153rd will be here. At last accounts it was with the army of Gen. Meade near Frederick City.

Tax Provost Guard.—The people in some portions of one county may not be aware that a Provost Guard of some twenty five or thirty men has been established in our county for some time, in order to secure a proper enrolment of our citizens in view of the forthcoming draft. This guard has been under the command of Capt. Cornelius F. Macomas, of Phila., and it gives us pleasure, in these days of petty tyranny and official violence, to testify to the uniform good conduct of the Captain and his men. They were stationed in Upper Mount Bethel several weeks, and gained whilst there, the good will and esteem of people of all parties.—Captain Maguire is not only a gentleman but a brave and accomplished officer. He served under Gen. Cadwallader through the Mexican War, and was Captain of a company in Gen. Miles' Regiment, participating in all the heavy battles in Virginia, until severely wounded at Antietam, and rendered unfit for active duty. Such men are an honor to the service.

Examination of Alleged Spies.

A SOUTHERN MAIL TAKEN.

New Yorkers and Philadelphians Implicated.

Alleged Spies Examined.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1863.

On Tuesday, Colonel L. J. Sherman, assisted by his brother, William H. Sherman and Deputy United States Marshal Sharkle, of this city, arrested in Brooklyn and Jersey City, three New Yorkers, giving the names of Moore, O'Neil and Benedict, and brought them before United States Commissioner Smith, yesterday morning, on a charge of misdemeanor in holding correspondence with the enemy. At the examination yesterday, but one witness, Mr. Lowrie, Government detective, was heard. From his statement, it appeared that the defendants were sought to be imposed upon by the representations of the witness and W. H. Sherman, as to state their connection with the South, and to entrust a mail with the witness, who pretended he was going South.

This mail contains letters written by New Yorkers and Philadelphians, and is now in possession of District Attorney Coffey. Moore, it is alleged, represented that he was formerly in the Rebel army and under Gen. Joe Johnston. His real name is said to be Hyland. Benedict made a proposition that a schooner, belonging to him would be manned by a picked crew with the intention of running in and destroying the light house at Cape May, and afterward attack Government transports.

The hearing was not concluded. It will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. James C. Van Dyke appeared for the defendants, who were committed to prison in default of bail.

The "Benedict" here spoken of is Mr. I. Benedict, a well known citizen of this place. It is to be hoped he will be able satisfactorily to explain the offences with which he stands charged.

VICKSBURG.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER.

From dispatches dated Friday, July 3 from the headquarters of General Grant we glean some additional facts of interest connected with the surrender of General Pemberton.

At 8 o'clock, on the morning in question, flags of truce appeared before A. J. Smith's front, when Maj. Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery were led blindfolded into our lines. They bore a communication from General Pemberton of the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your arms indefinitely, in order to stop the further effusion of blood I propose that you appoint three Commissioners to meet three whom I shall select to arrange such terms as shall best accomplish the result."

Grant soon replied substantially in these words:

"The appointment of Commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop any unnecessary effusion of blood the only terms which I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself and men and officers of this army, are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defense of Vicksburg has been conducted."

At 11 o'clock, the messengers returned. In the afternoon, Gen. Grant met Gen. Pemberton between the lines, and after an hour's consultation settled the surrender.

Gen. Pemberton urged that the sick might be paroled here and furnished means to carry them to their lines; in view of the bravery they have displayed, and the advantage of the plan, Gen. Grant consented.

The number of prisoners, wounded included, it is said, will be 18,000, of which 12,000 are in fighting condition now. The immediate cause of surrender is exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of Johnston to come to their aid.

Retaliation.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 7, says: "In Libby Prison, yesterday, by order of General Winder, the captives among the Yankee prisoners drew lots for two to be shot, in retaliation for the killing of Captains William F. Gorlin and T. J. McGraw, by General Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at twelve o'clock, by Captain Turner, the commandant of the prison, and formed into a hollow square, around a table. They were informed of the order of General Winder. A slip of paper, with the name of each man written in it, and carefully folded up, was deposited on the table. Captain Turner informed the men that they might select who they pleased to draw the names, and the first two names drawn were to indicate those to be shot. The lots were drawn by Rev. Mr. Ryan, amid a silence almost death like. The names drawn were Captain Henry Washington Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and second, that of Captain John Flynn, of the 51st Indiana. The day of their execution has not yet been fixed.

Geo. Milroy, the man who wanted to use his soldiers to butcher Democrats, is now almost unanimously voted a coward. Wait a little and some more of the rascals who have made similar threats, will be assigned a place in the same category.